



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

regency, and the rights of this country on questions of peace and war. These bug-bears are easily, and indeed have been most amply, stripped of all the dangers they were capable of holding out against the great interests of the empire. He concludes this head with a long string of queries, grounded on cases he supposes possible to arise. The answer to them all is short and plain. They may all readily be provided against without having recourse to his *only means*. It would indeed require no very great share of ingenuity to suppose imaginable cases, on which the two nations might differ as much after a Legislative Union as before it, even although we might suppose all the non-resident members (as well Lords as Commons) agreeing unanimously with the British; or even although we supposed, what is much more difficult to imagine, that they unanimously dissented from them; we might suppose the consequence of such a difference would be, if not *finally adjusted*, most probably just then what such a difference would be just now—ruin to both. Yet we can suppose too, that the probability of that ruin would be lessened by the very circumstance of the independence of both nations. There is however, one case indeed, which we cannot even suppose the existence of, and that is the total prevention of all possibility of any two nations differing to their own destruction, or of the inhabitants of different parts of the same nation cutting one another's throats; this latter case has exhibited the possibility of its frequent recurrence, even in the hallowed and happy land of Great Britain, and yet establishes nothing more than the impossibility of rendering any human institution completely perfect.

HIBERNICUS.

The Thirty-second Chapter of the Book of Chronicles

OF THE

KINGS OF ENGLAND.

I. **AND** it came to pass in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of George the third, king of England, and in the fourth month, that William, the chief counsellor, stood before him, and said:—

2. O king, live for ever! behold the war which you have been long engaged in against the Gauls, has wasted the treasures of your kingdoms, spilled the blood of your subjects, and laid prostrate thousands of your young men.

3. And you well know you are king over a people who dwell in the land of Erin, who are possessed of a harp which is kept in their chief city, to the music of which they have sung, and they have danced. They have waxed rich, and do make merry.

4. Now if we could prevail on the people of this land, to bring their harp to our chief city, and with it some of their nobles and some of their people: Then would their riches be our riches, our laws would be their laws, our taxes would be their taxes, and we should be as one people.

5. And the king answered and said, how shall we do this thing? Is not their harp guarded by fierce wolf-dogs of their own breeding, who will not suffer any stranger to come near it, and are not the people a jealous and a stubborn people.

6. And William said, have not you committed the government of Erin to Cornelius, a valiant man, and a mighty warrior, well skilled in the art of war, and has he not a youth named Robert, to send on his errands and messages, and have you not a kennel of well-trained bull-dogs in their chief city, ready and stout enough to attack the wolf-dogs, and has he not a Cook to make favoury bits for your dogs: are not all those under the command of the chief ruler?

7. And moreover, when the harp is come to our city, it will be tuned to the bagpipe of the North, and the trumpet of the South, so that they will all play in concert together.

8. And the king answered and said, do in this matter as it seemeth good unto you; so William prepared a message to be sent to the nobles, and to the people of England, when assembled together, on a day appointed.

9. And he likewise sent to Cornelius to make a speech to the nobles, and to the people of Erin, on the same day, when they were to be collected together in council.

10. Howbeit, when the nobles and the people were met together, and Cornelius had seated himself on the king's throne, he imparted to them that it was the king's desire, that they should bring their harp into his presence.

11. And when the nobles communed together, almost all of them agreed to the desire of the king; but when the people assembled, the wolf-dogs barked and growled exceedingly, so that the bull-dogs could not approach the harp without great danger.

12. And the contest lasted from the evening of one day, to the middle of the next, but the conflict being

nearly equal, the dogs on both sides were drawn off, to be refreshed until the next day.

13. And on the next day of meeting the battle again began, and continued for several hours ; but at length the bull-dogs were vanquished ; the wolf-dogs being in number 111, and the bull-dogs 104.

15. So the harp yet remains in the chief city of Erin, under the care of the victors ; and there were great rejoicings, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy throughout the whole city, on account thereof.

15. And the leader of the wolf-dogs received the thanks of all the people of the land for his good conduct and judicious government of the wolf-dogs.

16. But the leader of the bull-dogs was despised and hooted by all ranks of men, for his attempt to deprive his and his forefathers native kingdom of its harp ; and he was sore vexed, and much troubled at his discomfiture.

17. And when the rumour had spread through the distant provinces of the land, the wolf-dogs of every place in the kingdom met together, and resolved to afford their best assistance to the wolf-dogs who had been victorious, and had kept the harp at home.

18. So that it is now believed the harp of Erin will rest in the land from generation to generation. And let all the people say, amen, amen. So be it.

19. Now the rest of the acts of George the third, and of William his chief counsellor, of the laws that he

made, and of the laws that he imposed, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the Kings of England.

WE beg leave to contradict a ridiculous report lately circulated, that a school has been opened in the Castle, for the purpose of instructing officers of rank, who know nothing of military matters ; and that a great general there gives lectures on such subjects ; and that a certain militia colonel lately appointed, attends regularly as a day scholar. The whole is a mere fabrication. The fact is, that the said colonel goes to the military and marine academy, on Summer-hill, which he has preferred, from not knowing but he may at some future period, be promoted in the navy ; being equally fit for that service with the one where he now stands so high. We hear also that he has made astonishing progress in his learning, considering the short time he has been at it, as he is now perfectly conversant in flink-pots, and other offensive matters. It is thought we may have his name among those of the other lads, who shall obtain premiums at the next examinations.

WE hear that a late EXECUTIVE OFFICER of a certain southern county is shortly to have the BLOODY HAND added to his escutcheon as a perpetual memorial of the ability with which he fulfilled the DUTIES of his office.